

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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5.	28,400	21.	31,700
6.	29,550	22.	29,020
7.	31,450	23.	28,530
8.	28,510	24.	28,510
9.	28,450	25.	28,750
10.	28,100	26.	29,040
11.	30,300	27.	30,150
12.	28,600	28.	29,110
13.	30,230	29.	30,850
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C. C. ROSEWATER,
Secretary.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905.
(Seal) M. B. HICKS, Notary Public.

WHEN OUT OF TOWN.
Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. It is better to have a daily letter from home. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Now get ready for the June rise.

Mayor Moores has resumed business at the old stand.

A word to high school graduates will now be in order.

Are we to have a sane Fourth of July celebration this year?

A republican nomination is as good as an election in the First district, which explains the deadlock at Falls City.

Admiral Togo has given away to Tom Denelson in the double-shot stud-horse type columns of the Omaha yellows.

Russian people might have a different answer to the question as to the continuance of the war had they been permitted to say something about starting it.

The South Omaha council is wrestling with more problems than the Omaha council. Its most difficult problem is to find more streets to vacate or franchises to vote away.

Hungarians are to erect a statue of Washington at Buda Pest. This may be an effective way of showing their real intentions in the present contest with Austria's emperor.

A New Orleans police inspector has been removed on charge of "grafting." This following the trouble from a similar cause in the Philippines would indicate that "graft" is not confined to one spot.

Servia threatens to withdraw its minister from Constantinople. The near east must be getting jealous of the Asiatic Pacific slope, but there is hardly "the making of" a Togo or Oryama in the Balkans.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia has discharged three more appointive officers. It will be interesting to ascertain how long the "organization" can survive with the other fellows in charge of the treasury.

General Chaffee is to go to France to see how maneuvers of soldiers are conducted in that country, but the subordinate officers on the firing line in Manchuria are the ones who will "show how fields are won."

Civil service examinations will stop short at the great Panama ditch. Muscle and endurance are to be the only test of qualification of recruits for the Roosevelt army of excavation and spades will be trumps in that game.

Incident Castro congratulates Venezuela upon its satisfactory relations with other nations. Perhaps the South American statesman thinks the asphalt matter is not as important as some American citizens would have him imagine.

Now comes a report from California that the Oregon land frauds have been duplicated in that state. It may be that the next rush for land will be toward the coast if it is decided that title does not pass because of the misrepresentations of the "graffers."

Up to last night a one was ready to resign his prospects to a congressional nomination because republicans of the First district denounced the acceptance of passes by officeholders, but there is a distinct impression that some of the prospective candidates do not consider the instructions binding in individual cases.

FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

One of the planks of the Ohio republican platform declares that congress should so legislate that American ships with American sailors shall carry American products over all seas and through the Panama canal that the United States is building. The Merchants' Marine league, through its executive officers, has sent out a statement in which it is said that while the most important argument in favor of the construction of the isthmian canal was its value to the country from a maritime standpoint, consideration of American shipping, the American shipbuilder, shipowner, officers and seamen have all been entirely overlooked. It is pointed out that it was and is generally understood that all this material and equipment should be made in this country and the taxes and expenses equally distributed among all classes of men engaged in all kinds of occupation.

The statement quotes successive presidents of the United States who have shown their interest in the building up of an American merchant marine by urging the need of government assistance and says that when the first opportunity occurs which would appear to be free from all the previous objections to governmental aid and consisted only in extending our coasting laws to Panama, a peculiar amount of indifference is shown to the claims of those who are urging that something be done to assist our merchant marine on salt water.

It will be readily understood that this refers to the decision of the president and secretary of war to charter foreign vessels for transporting canal construction materials to Panama if American vessels suitable for the service could not be had. It was first decided to purchase foreign vessels, but there was such a vigorous protest against this being done that the president concluded to charter instead of buying, in the event of inability to obtain the required American tonnage.

It is unquestionably desirable to employ American ships in this service if any are available, but no reasonable fault can be found with the administration if circumstances compel the chartering of foreign vessels. It is the desire of the president, there can be no doubt, to give all American interests first consideration in connection with the construction of the canal. He is the very last person who would discriminate against any domestic interest. But he is anxious to push the vast enterprise as rapidly as possible and therefore is not disposed to wait until ships could be built for transporting materials. The Merchant Marine league has acted in accordance with the purpose for which it was organized, that of building up an American merchant marine for the ocean-carrying trade. That is a purpose with which we think a majority of our people are in sympathy, yet if we have not the ships to meet an immediate requirement of the government they must be obtained elsewhere. Our lack in this respect should not be permitted to retard or interfere with the work of canal construction.

EASY NOW FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese minister to England is quoted as saying that the result of the naval battle has removed all anxiety which his country felt before that event and that it has made further Japanese naval and military operations very easy if the war continues. That is an opinion which is very general and it is unfortunate that there is in Russia anyone who is unable or unwilling to take this view of the situation and advise continuing the war.

Everybody able to take an intelligent and dispassionate view of the military conditions in the far east agreed that the only chance of Russia achieving final victory was in securing control of the Asiatic waters. It was the universal judgment that defeat of her Baltic squadron would render hopeless her efforts to maintain her position in Asia. That judgment was based upon the soundest reasons. What can Russia now do to recover what has been lost and restore her shattered military prestige? She cannot send another naval force to the far east, her only remaining ships being in the Black sea, where they must stay. She has a somewhat formidable stronghold at Vladivostok, but there is every probability that this will soon be isolated and at no very distant time fall into the hands of her enemy. Russia may continue to send troops to Manchuria, as long as railroad communication is open, but the Japanese are very likely to shut off this communication and also inflict a crushing defeat upon the forces under Linkevitch. Every probability favors the view that the Japanese forces in northern Manchuria are nearly ready to strike a blow that will be as decisive as that of Togo. The armies commanded by Oyama are undoubtedly superior in numbers to the Russians and are fully supplied for carrying on an aggressive campaign. Moreover they have all the confidence and enthusiasm which repeated victories inspire. The purpose of the Japanese commander is to drive the Russians out of Manchuria and that he will accomplish this there is every reason to expect.

It is therefore obvious that Japan's task is no longer difficult, that in fact she has today the practically complete control of the situation and may deal with it as she wills. The hopelessness of the Russian cause is apparent to the world, yet there are advisers of the czar who are urging him to go on with the needless struggle. Meanwhile the popular unrest is growing and may be expected to rapidly increase as the public becomes better acquainted with the full import of the naval defeat. There is perhaps greater danger at present of a revolutionary outbreak in Russia than has existed at any other time since the beginning of the war, and circumstances are strongly contributing to the growth of popular hostility to those in authority.

The Theater trust is having a great deal of trouble in New York, but all is

serene in Omaha with the Theater trust, the Meat trust, the Oil trust, the Lead trust, the Smelter trust, the Coal trust and the Ice trust. In fact, there is no trust in Omaha. Everybody is obliged to pay cash on delivery.

ROBERT W. FURNAS.

The people of Nebraska will be profoundly grieved over the announcement of the death of Robert W. Furnas, one of its most eminent and popular pioneers. From the birth of this commonwealth, covering a period of more than half a century, Robert W. Furnas was actively identified with its upbuilding, and especially with its agricultural development and its industrial growth and progress.

Although in the very earliest stages of Nebraska's settlement Robert W. Furnas participated in the bloody conflicts with Indians and martial maneuvers of the first years of the civil war, he was above all things a man of peace, pursuing the paths of peace even in the midst of political turmoil and factional contention.

In public life he was distinguished for his conservative views and sane and sagacious counsels. In the vocation of publisher he reflected great credit upon the profession, but the most enduring monument to his fame are his invaluable contributions to horticulture and agricultural science and his unremitting efforts to advertise the resources of Nebraska through the state societies of agriculture and horticulture that were founded by him.

Through the organized activity of these societies Robert W. Furnas was enabled not only to give practical illustration of the products of the farm, orchard and apiary in great annual fairs, but also to creditably exhibit Nebraska's golden harvests at interstate and international expositions.

While the measure of his political ambition was reached when he was elevated by the people of Nebraska to the position of chief executive of the state, he prided himself more upon the fact that he had been honored by the highest positions within the gift of the fraternal organizations of which he had been an active and almost life-long member. Few of Nebraska's pioneers have enjoyed more universal respect and esteem and none have continued in an unintermitted career of usefulness extending far beyond the three score and ten years.

The enactment of the anti-pass law by the legislature of the state of Washington has been promptly followed by the announcement that from the moment the law goes into effect the Jim Hill railroad system in Washington will exact fares at 3 cents per mile to a penny, and all passes, except those issued to employees of the system, are to be abrogated. This is hard on members of the legislature who enacted the anti-pass law, and on all the state and county officials and political attorneys who have been conveyed free of charge over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines. Had the Nebraska legislature made itself offensive in the same fashion, the anti-pass regulations would doubtless have been extended over the Burlington system and there would have been a great deal of wailing and gnashing of teeth among the deadbeats.

Arkansas is setting a most commendable example in following the precedent established by Missouri at the instance of Governor Folk. Among the indictments returned by the Pulaski county grand jury now in session at the Arkansas capital are several against members of the late Arkansas legislature, most notable of whom is the president of the senate, who is charged with legislative bribery. It goes without saying that nothing will more effectively suppress legislative boodling than the indictment and prosecution of venal law makers and boodle lobbyists. Bribery is the besetting sin of American politics and unless bribe giving and bribe taking is made odious and bribe takers are punished, our fabric of government will be undermined in its very foundation.

The manager of the Standard Cattle company, who has been indicted on the charge of fencing 507,000 acres of Uncle Sam's domain, has taken exceptions to the soft impeachment, but, from the point of view of the disinterested outsider, it would seem that anybody who fences and annexes 500 square miles of public land can afford to be rounded up by the federal grand jury several times without wincing.

The Department of Justice is said to be angry because a circuit judge has assigned a district judge to try the Oregon land cases in place of one who died, and has asked him for an explanation. If ordinary cabinet officers are thus permitted to trample on the toes of federal judges the time may come when the judiciary will feel that it is accountable to something besides its own conscience.

The report that thirty persons have been indicted for participation in the alleged "Beef trust" will be good news to lawyers who have been watching the proceedings, but whether it will disrupt the opinion of the jury which decides and the judge who administers the punishment.

If the report of the Illinois labor commissioner to the effect that both the unions and the employers are biring "sluggers" in the strike is true it is about time that someone takes steps to ascertain the rights of neutrals on the highways as well as on the high seas.

Perils for Idlers.

Governor Magoon intimates that Panama is likely to be a very unhealthy place for folks who do not want to work.

Looking Backward.

Without disparagement of the Japanese victory, it should be remembered that in the revolutionary war Uncle Sam's navy

captured 800 British vessels and 12,000 British seamen.

Room for Spreading Sails.

St. Louis Republic.
If the ship skirt comes in again a good many things will have to go out. Additional things will demand, among other things, the enlargement of women's clubs, the alteration of street cars and the widening of department store aisles; and mere man will shrink to a negligible quantity.

Precarious Sort of Property.

Philadelphia Record.
It is reported that when President Roosevelt was informed that Togo had practically annihilated the Russian fleet, he said the lesson to be derived therefrom was "more ships for America." To less strenuous observers it will occur that warships are a very precarious sort of property. To lose \$100,000 on a clip, as Russia has done, would stagger even a billion-dollar country.

"The Newspapers Did It."

Baltimore American.
The defeated politicians in Philadelphia bitterly complain that "the newspapers did it." In fact, the rescue of the city from the gang is a magnificent result of a vigorous fight by the press for the rights of the people. The papers roused the people; they encouraged and backed the mayor in his splendid fight with the machine; they turned the lightning of publicity upon the gang, exposing its every move, and made possible the overthrow in a few days of one of the most corrupt and powerful organizations that ever held a city and its government in its grip.

NEW HEAD FOR THE NAVY.

Baltimore Relative of the First Napoleon Will Succeed Morton.

Chicago Tribune.
The presence of Charles J. Bonaparte, a grand-nephew of the first Napoleon, in the cabinet will not be without sentimental interest here, as well as abroad, and the appointment promises, in some respects, to be the most notable Roosevelt has made. The president and his future secretary of the navy are both of the same name and both are of the same family. Mr. Bonaparte is a Frenchman, but he is not a Frenchman in the sense that President Roosevelt was both when he was fighting the battles of civil service reform.

The president demonstrated his confidence in his old-time associate, who is a brilliant lawyer, by naming him as a special attorney in the prosecution of Machen and other offenders in the post office cases. Bonaparte's specialty, ever since he graduated from the Harvard law school in 1874, has been fighting all kinds of fraud and graft in the public service. He was giving and taking heavy blows in the fight for better municipal politics when Theodore Roosevelt left Harvard, where the name of Charles J. Bonaparte was prominent among the undergraduates.

President Roosevelt has championed Mr. Bonaparte as earnestly as Mr. Bonaparte has championed President Roosevelt. They have long had ties in common, and it seemed only a matter of time before the balance between the two political parties, Bonaparte was the only republican elector who pulled through and cast the only vote in the electoral college for the republican president. His majority was something like 200 and was due to the fact that his name was on the republican ticket.

If the new secretary of the navy fails to keep official Washington agog with excitement he will be departing from all precedents in his career. Men differ widely in their estimate of him, as they generally do of a political reformer. A reformer is more or less a man of the future and is proud of that distinction. He has been known as a republican in national politics, but at the same time often has been independent enough to speak out in the plainest terms denunciation for the party. He has been known as the leader of the independent in Baltimore, and in state and municipal politics frequently has co-operated with the democrats.

His entry into the cabinet will make him the most prominent republican in Maryland, an eminence that the rank and file of republicans in that state hardly will concede to any other man. He is a member of both parties because of his brutal frankness and deliberate disregard for things established, such as party regularity. For years he was the leading spirit of the Baltimore Reform league, and the executive committee long held its meetings in his office. It has been written of him that in his head he carries the chief results of the reform league—brief, pithy biographies of local politicians; cold, deadly and accurate chronicles of grafts and deals.

The president hardly could have selected a more interesting personality for his cabinet from anywhere in the country. Of course, it occurs first to nearly everybody that Charles Joseph Bonaparte is of the family of the great conqueror of Europe and a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, once king of Wexford. The story of his grand mother, the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, and her brief but romantic marriage with Napoleon's brother has been told and retold a thousand times in the newspapers and periodicals. But that is one of the least things for which Charles J. Bonaparte is famous, and it is said, dislikes too frequent mention of his distinguished forebears.

Few years have passed in the last quarter of a century without his name figuring in some incident of peculiar interest. During the latter portion of President McKinley's term he sprang into notice as an anti-imperialist. When it was proposed that Harvard college should confer the degree of LL.D. upon McKinley, Bonaparte, one of the overseers of Harvard, fought vigorously, and brought upon himself the criticism of the president's friends.

A long time ago he expressed the opinion that free education is as demoralizing as free food and free drink, and was dubbed "Soup House Charlie" in derision. But the Baltimore public, while praising much that he has done, and likewise disapproving much that he has indicted in other departments of him. When President Roosevelt appointed him special attorney in the postal cases in Baltimore they called him sometimes "Charlie the Crook Chaser."

During one of his strenuous campaigns he enjoyed another name as "The Peacock of Park avenue," his fine old residence, containing the greatest collections of souvenirs of the first consul and emperor of France possessed by either the American or European branch of the family, being located on that thoroughfare. He is aristocratic in his associations, political and otherwise.

Bonaparte never figured as an aspirant for office, and whatever official honors he has held have been thrust upon him in recognition of his unquestioned integrity and high ideals about public administration.

He has entered the fray for or against the republicans in Maryland as his judgment of political righteousness seemed to dictate. When he had fought his fight he retired and ceased to be active in political matters till another opportunity for a crusade was offered.

The president authorized the statement that no other change in the personnel of the cabinet was likely to take place in the near future. Secretary Shaw already has indicated his intention of retiring from the cabinet, probably next February. Rumors of the retirement of Attorney General Moody have been published, but it is understood to be his intention now to continue in the cabinet for a year and a half and perhaps longer.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

So far as can be judged at this distance and in the light of the not very illuminative information contained in the dispatches King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, who recently resumed the authority which during a period of physical indisposition he had delegated to his son, would have done better to have remained in his voluntary retirement, seeing that his first official act has had the effect of destroying the compromise which had been reached between Norway and Sweden on the consular question and of precipitating a crisis which threatens to result in the disruption of the dual kingdom. For many years Sweden and Norway, like an ill-mated but well meaning couple, have been getting along somehow or other and not without difficulty by means of a series of more or less equitable compromises. The Norwegians have long insisted that they were entitled to, and ought to have, a diplomatic and consular system of their own, and this demand they have recently been reiterating with an increased energy and persistence. Upon the question of a separate diplomatic establishment the crown prince regent was unyielding, not so it is imaginable how the change proposed could be made to work, but after much debate and long negotiation, he and his advisers agreed to the institution of a separate Norwegian consular service, which was the more reasonable because, whereas Sweden practices protection, Norway believes in free trade, and legislation to that purpose was enacted. It is in this legislation that King Oscar, upon the ground that it is irreconcilable with the act of union, has now refused to approve, and the secession of Norway from the dual arrangement is the most probable result.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir William Court Gully, has resigned, after an occupancy of the office for more than ten years. He succeeded the veteran Brand and was elected by the liberals then in power, but twice continued in office by the unionists. It is thought that the next speaker will not be a liberal; in fact, the majority in the Commons has been rather hoping that Mr. Gully would take his present action, since he has been in falling health for some years. But although the Tories would like to make one of their number speaker, it is not of the slightest partisan interest, for though endowed with extraordinary powers in the regulation of debate, the suspension of members, the decision of constitutional questions, etc., the speaker is by his office not a party and is one of the long line of speakers it is boasted, has ever been accused of unfairness. Mr. Gully may retire with a vicissitude, or he may not—Charles Brand did not take a title, but the vicissitude is rather usual, and a pension he will have, anyhow, of \$20,000 a year for life. Mr. Gully is interesting to remember, is grandson of the famous prizefighter and horse racer, John Gully who flourished seventy years ago.

An article in the Revue de Paris, written by Victor Berard, well known authority on the subject of the relations between France and Germany, has attracted attention in Europe. He traces a connection between the German emperor's policy at Tangle and the recent efforts of President Roosevelt at Constantinople to break the monopoly of the Suez canal for the last fifteen years by Germany to furnish arms and ammunition for the Turkish army. The success achieved by M. Constant in this respect and in the extension of the Syrian railway have, in the opinion of M. Berard, excited the apprehension of the emperor, who sees in Asiatic Turkey the last opportunity for most of world expansion of which he dreams. M. Berard believes, however, that in the end diplomacy will succeed in arranging all differences between France and Germany, as both countries are heartily desirous of peace. He notes that even if Germany has been unable to build the Baghdad line it is not because France and England have actively opposed her, but merely because the government of Paris has not wished to place French capital at the service of the German enterprise without having some guarantee that such co-operation would not betray French national interests. M. Berard points out that the emperor has been trying for years to secure the aid of France in his continental schemes, and has come to rely heavily upon the necessity of an agreement between the two powers. He has been mute as to the means, but clear as to the object, which has always been a crusade of one sort or another, against England, the United States, the Yellow peril, and so forth.

The activity with which the Japanese people, besides many foreigners, absorb her war loans is surprising, particularly in contrast with the marked neglect of the Russian domestic war loans by the domestic war loans in amounts and subscriptions as follows:

First loan . . . \$50,000,000
Second loan . . . 50,000,000
Third loan . . . 40,000,000
Fourth loan . . . 30,000,000
These figures are given in the Sun Trade Journal of Tokyo for May. Foreigners absorbed about half the fourth loan, which was a signal success. British subjects and American citizens lead the list, followed by some Chinese. The foreign community of Yokohama alone offered to take \$7,000,000, London applied for \$5,000,000 and New York for \$3,500,000. Some foreigners offered \$50 premiums for each \$500 bond.

The fifth domestic loan of \$50,000,000, issued May 1, was as successful as the fourth.

It appears that there was no object whatever in the recent special British mission to Kabul. It was only a piece of conventional politeness. The new ameer was congratulated and promised that everything would go on just as before. That was all that occurred. This must be true, because Mr. Louis Dane, the head of the mission, was careful to say so to a reporter when he got back. He had, he said, no startling instructions, and there was not a shadow of foundation for any of the sensational reports which had been whispered, either in London or St. Petersburg. All that he had done was to exchange views on Anglo-Afghan relations in a series of pleasant chats with the ameer. The result was perfectly satisfactory. Oh, certainly. There was nothing particularly important. That was why the ameer, when he was too sick to be about, granted his audiences in his bed-chamber. "So the ameer is concerned," said Mr. Dane. "I found him quite ready to confirm the old arrangement, and he was greatly pleased to hear that the British government was willing to do this. The new arrangement forms a good and entirely satisfactory basis for future relations." How an old arrangement could also be a new one Mr. Dane did not see fit to explain. The negotiations had been greatly prolonged, he admitted, but that was on account of the weather.

The Better Part of Victors.

Chicago Chronicle.
"A golden bridge for a fleeing enemy" is a maxim that may well be held in mind by the Japanese in formulating their terms of peace with Russia. A disposition to impose an extravagant indemnity or needlessly to humiliate Russia will assuredly mean the prolongation of the war, and that may not turn out altogether satisfactorily to the Japanese. Bruised and bleeding though the great Russian empire may be, it still has resources capable of prolonging hostilities for long time. The victorious Japanese will make a mistake if they regard the colossus of the north to desperation.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The late boss of Philadelphia is in the right mood to extend condolences to Roosevelt.

Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin is in great demand as a lecturer, and the railroads hope he will stick to that line of activity.

The decision of Governor Douglas not to be a candidate for re-election started an active demand for one pair of Douglas shoes in Massachusetts.

The strongest kind of pressure is being brought to bear upon Hoke Smith of Atlanta, to enter the approaching democratic primary as a candidate for governor.

Public officials of Indiana are admonished by the governor that the anti-free press law means business, and that they will please govern themselves accordingly or take the consequences.

One of the gas gang councilmen of Philadelphia resented the pressure of his constituents to change his attitude on the gas lease, but when confronted with an ultimatum posted on a lamp post beneath a rope suggestively looped he relented and changed his mind.

Edward J. Smith, the San Francisco tax collector convicted of embezzlement, was a fine type of the "good fellow" in politics. To be a "good fellow" costs money. Smith could not keep up the pace with his own money and stole that which belonged to the city. As a consequence he goes to the penitentiary for ten years.

Mayor Ward of Birmingham, Ala., has old-fashioned notions in regard to the public credit. In his inaugural address he declared that during his administration funds "systematically and secretly" shall be set aside out of current receipts to pay every dollar of interest on our bonded indebtedness, and no matter what may happen to other departments dependent upon our treasury the city's bond interests shall never at any time be placed in jeopardy.

Alarney Van Duser of Nevada would have a distinction of being the only democratic congressman in the next house leaving from west of the Missouri river, hauling out Texas. Mr. Van Duser says he expects to work overtime next year looking after the interests of his large constituents, as the area he must represent extends from the Missouri and Mississippi rivers on the east, to the Behring sea on the north and the Bugabo river in the Philippines on the west.

THE WEST AND MORTON.

Though Called to the East, Morton Belongs to the West.

Kansas City Star.
Locating in New York upon his retirement from the cabinet July 1, would not alter the fact that Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, is a western man through and through. He was born in the west, brought up in the west and is completely animated by the western spirit. That is the reason that he is wanted in the east.

Mr. Morton's successful association with the Santa Fe railway for many years rather seemed to justify the hope that he would resume his connection with that system at some future time. It is known that the company shared this desire and employed strong influences to perfect such an arrangement. But there is already a ready demand in New York for such talent as Mr. Morton possesses and with inducements that are not easy to withstand.

Accepting as authentic the statement that Mr. Morton will assume the management of the New York subway and the elevated railway system at a salary equal to that of the president of the United States, he would be merely following the lead of many strong and able men from the west who have been called to the financial capital of the nation by powerful corporations. Unusual distinction has been attached to the career of Paul Morton through his connection with the cabinet, and his close association with President Roosevelt. While this enlarges his prestige it has not caused it to be his great good fortune to be born in a part of the country where his fine natural equipment found the very best development and where it attracted the most flattering attention.

Mr. Morton may decide not to return to the locality of his beginning, but he belongs to the west, and it is the west that will have a special right to feel gratified over the distinction which he is certain to achieve in whatever field he may elect to employ his powers.

Touching the Pocket Nerve.

Baltimore American.
The supreme court's decisions that franchises are real property will naturally be regarded as very unjust by those who make a lot of real money out of them.

Seeking Bottom Facts.

St. Louis Republic.
The Russians will manifest a better knowledge of the sea in the next war. They got to the bottom of it this time.

And if a fellow lost his top, or anything he's got, or a fellow's father never knows if he's seen it or not, and so a fellow never knows his father, but he goes and asks his mother, and you bet a fellow's mother knows.

A fellow's father knows a lot, but it ain't any use, so if a fellow's really got what he wants, he goes and asks his mother, and you bet a fellow's mother knows.

And if you burned your head the time that you went in to swim, and want some stuff to heal it, why, you never go to him, because he doesn't know a thing about such things as those; but you just bet, and don't forget, a fellow's mother knows.

And if your nose is sunburned till it's all peeled off, and you go to him for some healing stuff, he don't know what to do. He's just as helpless as can be; but you just bet, and don't forget, a fellow's mother knows.